

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 The Associated Press Secretary.

Framing the Constitutions

IN HIS address at the Cloudcroft Chautauqua, Judge A. B. Fall brought out some important points with reference to framing a constitution for the new state of New Mexico. He pleaded for a brief, simple document confined to fundamentals, omitting all special and general legislation and modeling the constitution after the constitution of the American nation. Drawing a contrast, however, between the principles underlying the state constitutions and the national constitution, he pointed out how all powers not expressly delegated to the national government are reserved to the states, while in the case of the state constitutions there are no such reserved rights and powers, since the state is the people, the people are sovereign, and powers not expressly set forth in the state constitution as arrogated to the state still belong to the state and can be exercised at any time by the people through the proper authorities, there being no limitations except that no act can be contrary to the national constitution and the treaties and laws made thereunder.

It is well to keep in mind this very clear distinction, for it may enable the constitutional conventions of the two territories to avoid the pitfalls of a complicated constitution cluttered up with subjects that should be left to legislative action. The powers—all the powers—of the state legislature and executive, however, are delegated powers, delegated by the people, and if the people choose to reserve to themselves the right of direct action upon public questions, as under the initiative, referendum, and recall, there is no constitutional objection to this.

The Chautauqua audience was somewhat surprised to hear Judge Fall declare unequivocally in favor of the initiative, referendum, and recall, but the judge went ahead and argued for 30 minutes against the very policies he advocated, as those policies are applied in other states. He advocated a form of the initiative and referendum that would not open the way to such abuses as have characterized the exercise of this reserved privilege in Oklahoma and Oregon. Twelve special elections in a year, 32 laws in Oregon now awaiting popular vote at special elections, the arbitrary holding up of necessary laws for two whole years as under the Oklahoma plan, these things the judge could not approve. He cited an instance in connection with the salmon fisheries on the Columbia river, when one law was "initiated" for the benefit of the upper river fishers, and another and entirely different and antagonistic law was "initiated" for the benefit of the lower river fishers, and the people rose in their sovereign majesty and enacted both laws, leaving it to the legislature finally to straighten out the tangle. He told how in Switzerland the net result of a dozen years of the initiative and referendum was the enactment of a law to prohibit the slaughter of meat after the Jewish or kosher method—and thus "the country was saved." All in all, the judge made out a strong case against the initiative and referendum, and then repeated his declaration that this system coupled with the simple and fundamental constitution was best calculated to retain in the sovereign people their rights to self government.

To us the system as applied to local affairs, especially franchises, appears practical and wise under proper restrictions to prevent injustice, abuse, and unnecessary expense, but as applied to state affairs it appears as unwise, improper, and impractical as would be a system permitting the 27,000 stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad to call an election any day on demand of 8 percent of the stockholders and oust the board of directors on some whimsical pretense.

The principle is foreign to our whole system of responsible representative government. It is a pity if we cannot trust ourselves to elect to office men who can retain our confidence for 24 months.

Judge Fall paid a fine tribute to the native born New Mexicans, in which sentiments The Herald fully agrees with him and applauds his faithful and intelligent summing up of the native character. The native born, the Spanish speaking citizens, the "Mexican" legislators whom most of us underestimate and some despise, have always ardently favored the most liberal support of the free schools, while the opposition has come from the English speaking race, the immigrants, and sometimes the wealthy and influential representatives of the race. It was the "Mexican," Judge Fall declared from his own knowledge, who enacted the law making the teaching of English compulsory in the public schools, and the "Mexicans" in the legislature, said he, have been as a rule capable, high minded, progressive, and above all honest, representatives of the people. They are loyal, and thoughtful, but because they think along different lines, and because they derive their sense of law and equity from the Roman code instead of the English common law, we of west and north European ancestry are too apt to look upon them as inherently inferior.

It is a pity that such interesting and valuable contributions to the current discussion as Judge Fall's cannot have wider publicity. He spoke without notes or writing, and there was no full report of his remarks. But he will be heard from on the floor of the convention, and his intellectual force will have to be reckoned with by the framers of the constitution.

A clean city pays, an attractive city pays, in dollars and cents, far more than the cost of making the city clean and attractive and keeping it so.

What has become of the talk of a double track to the fair grounds for service this fall? It is necessary, and the amount of track to be built is comparatively small. Will it not be well for the city administration to take this up with the company?

El Paso's abundant and comparatively cheap labor should attract manufacturers. It is the labor supply that has made possible the vast amount of new building now in progress. It is safe to say that had it not been for the cheap cement and abundant labor supply there would have been a falling off in new buildings, instead of the tremendous expansion that has actually taken place.

The broadest kind of hints are coming out of Beverly, Mass., directed to secretary Ballinger. The president is anxious to get rid of him, that is undeniable. But he does not care to ask for Ballinger's resignation, and Ballinger flatly says he doesn't recognize and cannot understand a hint. There is no question that the Beverly suggestions are authorized; no press correspondent could hold his job in such an important assignment if he deliberately tipped off wrong.

The officer who is quick on the trigger, shooting and perhaps killing a man or boy who is trying to run away to escape punishment for some minor offense, is guilty of murder or manslaughter if his bullet goes home. An officer has no right to shoot except under the stress of absolute necessity. In fact, under a strict construction of law, it is doubtful if an officer can claim any more right in this connection than any private citizen has at all times, and the mere possession of a gun and a tin star does not set him above the law.

UNCLE WALKS Denatured Poem

MY COW'S gone dry, my hens won't lay, my horse has got the croup; the hot winds spoiled my budding hay, and I am in the soup. And while my life is sad and sore, and earthly joys are few, I'll write a note to Theodore; he'll tell me what to do. I wasn't home when Fortune called, my feet had strayed afar; I fear that I am going bald, and I have got catarh. The wolf is howling at my door, I've naught to smoke or chew; but I shall write to Theodore—he'll tell me what to do. My Sunday suit is old and sore, I'm wearing last year's lids; my aunt is coming for a year, to visit, with her kids. They will not trust me at the store, and I am feeling blue, so I shall write to Theodore—he'll tell me what to do.

When we are weary and distraught, from worldly strife and care, and we're denied the balm we sought, and given black despair, ah, then, my friends, there one chore devolves on me and you; we'll simply write to Theodore—he'll tell us what to do.

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STRAIGHT TALKS WITH BOYS AND MEN

BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS.

Things That Make Men Ungallant

THE general grossness of the public manners of very much the larger proportion of American people, of all classes, cannot be exaggerated. We are a common people, and we have little use for anything in which there is no money and there are those who no doubt secretly question, "What's the use of manners? Do they pay?"

We believe that no policy pays like politeness, and that bad manners are the most expensive luxuries of life. Perhaps in America we have been too busy to be polite. If we have, the average man or woman you meet in the crowded thoroughfares, as a fair specimen, then courtesy would seem to be out of fashion, if ever it was in fashion.

We are certainly a suddenly developed people and we have packed into American all the good and all the bad of the immigrants from all over the world, and we have down to date been too busy developing our resources to have time to cultivate our finer sensibilities.

The man who lures himself in the oblivion of his newspaper, while comfortably seated in the car after working steadily all day, and his seeming indifference to give up his seat to some handsome young woman who has been shopping or visiting all the day and who might have gone home before the rush hour, this man's conduct does not argue that he is ungallant, but rather that he is sensible.

There are exceptional cases—but it is an ever increasing daily occurrence to see silver haired grandmothers and elderly men stand or scramble for a seat while mothers sit unashamed and allow their children to sprawl all over the seats. Are not these mothers unconsciously training another generation of bores?

Who has not seen gentlemen, oftentimes old men, more frequently hard working men, give up their seats to

women who accept the courtesy with freezing demeanor, as if the seats were theirs by divine right? And this is often seen among women who make pretensions to superiority, but who are badly brought up.

No act of kindness, however small, should be permitted to pass unacknowledged. It takes but a moment to say, "I thank you," when a seat is given to you in a public conveyance, or the man steps aside to allow you to pass. If there is a growing discourtesy to women in public places on the part of the social faint of heart, it is a large measure due to the indifference of women to these small courtesies. The good impulses of men have been chilled.

Women are apt to think that these courtesies are their due, rather than a favor, and oftentimes women's over-estimate of the unwillingness to submit to polite usage account for what seems a lack of gallantry among men.

American families are few and far between who have had two generations of continuous wealth and the conditions of refined society and the proper social tact and the proper manner may be only a question of another generation or two. Yet I sometimes doubt whether, as we get more leisure, the privileged classes will cultivate the finer sensibilities. Our hope is in the masses rather than the classes.

It takes more than the tailor, the hatter, the milliner, the jeweler and the laundress to make up either a man or a woman. People are estimated not by what is on them, but by what comes out.

You frequently find more gentlemen and ladies in the humbler than in the so-called "higher" walks of life. An Oriental couplet runs, "A jewel is a jewel still, though lying in the dust."

And sand is sand, though up to heaven by the tempest thrust.

The Herald's Daily Short Story

The Tragedy Of Sin Gee

(By Angus Lynne.)

Sin Gee was born, not so many years ago, in a narrow street off the main road through Malacca, and in consequence, when he played happily with his little fellow citizens in the lovely, jolly mud, he had his abrid little pigtail—about two inches long—carefully braided with crimson silk by his anxious mother, thereby proclaiming to the sundry the under the little headed "strait-born" Chinaman existed. His family was not very prosperous then, though Sin Gee's father, had put away a respectable amount since the days when 10 years before, he had run, naked and perspiring, in front of a rickshaw in Singapore. And it was not until Sin Gee was 8 that the family—there were a few girls, but of course they didn't count—moved into the wonderful blue-fronted house on the main street, and Sin Gee took his proper place as rich, influential "Tow-kee," member of the local council, and resident in Tin and Rubber circles.

Here, in the cool darkness, among the few heavy, black, carved chairs the two tiny tables, and facing the shrine with its row of smoldering "joss sticks," Sin Gee would sit of an evening, his hand moving to the back of his head, bare foot under him, the other fishing for, catching and dropping a slipper under his chair, in endless conversations—which would cease on Sin Gee's noisome approach—with strange men of varied rank.

Then, through a doorway arch, the big living, dining, and bathroom of the house, roofless, in the center—where the tap and hand-were—came a place for him and his friends. If played with great skill and without a sound, the kitchen and other rooms up the narrow stairs, windowless most of them—had no attraction for little Sin Gee; but his own tiny room at the back overlooking the sea when the tide was in, the mile of much when it was out, Sin Gee fell in love with at once.

At 12 a great trial came into his young life. It was decreed that he should go to Singapore to school, and a weeping, disheveled Sin Gee accompanied his father on the Bentong—for once without attraction for the boy—to the seat of learning, and was duly installed as scholar in the famous Raffles Institution.

A very different and blase, Sin Gee returned at 17, after periodical visits to the blue-fronted house in Malacca. He had acquired, among other things, a more or less desirable, a thorough knowledge of what passed for European "slang," the ability to smoke cigarettes with marvelous rapidity; a taste for dress (acquired from Eurasian school "fellows") which ran to bright colors and jewelry, and a knowledge of evil (from the same source) that, had he known of it, would have astonished hard hearted old Sin Gee himself. One thing saved him, enabling him at once to pick out the good from the bad, while it drove him to lengths from which a timid spirit would have shrunk, kept him calm, cold, and slightly contemptuous through the worst crises, gave him the power of striking a balance afterwards, and even when it went against him, seeing the humor of the great game of life.

His clothes took a milder form. Th-

MONARCHIAL SOCIALISM IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

By Fredrick J. Haskin

XVI.—THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 20.—Although the Social Democratic party is the largest political organization in the German empire, controlling more votes than any other party, the gerrymander has prevented its gaining control of the imperial legislature, and the system of class privilege has kept it out of power in Prussia, the largest and most important German state. The Socialists never have placed a law on the statute books, nor have they ever succeeded in gaining control of the administration of even the smallest municipality. The opportunity for German socialists to justify their pretensions yet lies in the future.

Notwithstanding this fact, practical socialism has reached a higher stage of development in Germany than in any other country, not even excepting France where the political socialists practically are in control of the government. But the German socialism is not a democratic socialism. It is not the result of the action of the people in merging the ownership and control of wealth-producing enterprises in the state for the common good. It is, rather, the result of the fixed determination of an autocratic state to maintain its power by controlling the economic as well as the political activities of its people. It is a monarchial socialism.

That it is a paying concern is manifest from the balance sheets of the several German state governments; and that it is popular is proved by the fact that not even the tory Junkers oppose the system. This monarchial socialism means that in Germany there exists the collective public ownership of railways, mines, lands, forests, factories, stores, and other instruments of production and distribution. This socialism is not as the effect of doctrinal agitation, but as the result of legislation passed by a conservative majority in parliament, or as the result of autocratic acts of a monarch in defiance of both parliament and people. It is significant that the white-hot political agitation in Germany today attacks almost every existing manifestation of governmental activity with the single exception of this institution of collective ownership.

Earnings of Government. The imperial government and the government of the several German states derive their chief income from the businesses owned and conducted by them more than \$277,000,000. If this return represents 4 percent upon the capital value of the government owned and conducted industries, it means that Germany has \$7,000,000,000 invested in government divided producing enterprises. The governments, imperial and state, continually are adding to the value of their plants and other fixed assets by acquiring new concerns as rapidly as possible.

The imperial government is comparatively a new comer in this field of monarchial socialism, as the great majority of the public-owned properties are under control of the several states. Taking the state governments together, the revenue from their industrial enterprises approximately 40 percent of all their financial requirements, leaving 60 percent to be raised by taxes. The imperial government has included, it will be found that publicly owned enterprises pay one-fourth of all the expenses of the German government, state and imperial. This does not include, of course, municipally owned and operated concerns confined to cities. Neither does it include any tobacco or salt monopoly or any other state monopoly of like character, designed primarily for the purpose of levying an indirect tax. The German state-owned concerns are operated for the purpose of saving for the people and not to tax them.

Among the German states it appears to be the rule that the larger the state the greater its actual and proportionate participation in industry. It is stated that in the three German republics, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, where the people are in actual control of their government, have developed fewer socialist institutions than any of the monarchial German states; while the states of Prussia, Saxony and Baden have been applied to a greater extent in Prussia, the most autocratic and illiberal monarchy, than in any of the other kingdoms, duchies or principalities.

The tiny principality of Reuss, of the elder line, with a population of 70,000 and an area of only 122 square miles, has the smallest income from state-owned property of any of the German states, and \$10,000 annually. The duchy of Schaumburg-Lippe, with a population of 45,000 and an area of 130 square miles, has an annual income from state enterprises of about \$200,000, representing about 5 percent of

but soon resumed his easy walk. At the landing he found that the boats with the passengers for Singapore had gone down the river on their long pull out to the steamer. He turned back again, then he called a boatman, who came running. "No!" he said to the man. "No!" and walked slowly away.

The carved and gilded day doors opened to his touch, and in the cool, tiled room, with its dark oak chairs, Sin Gee sat waiting in brown, oiled silk, one fat foot under him.

"Son," he said, "sit!" and Sin Gee sat. "Next week you will marry G. Ling, only daughter of Lok Teow! In one month you will take charge of my branch office in Kuala Lumpur. Your salary will be \$1000 a month, and a fifth share in my business."

Sin Gee rose from his chair and slowly took up the narrow stair. He went before the window, and one hand held a little note, the other clutched the sill.

The note fluttered down to the mud, which greedily swallowed it. Sin Gee wore wearily, and from a drawer took out a packet of letters and a small revolver.

The Selanger blew a long note on her whistle. Sin Gee could see the white steam; then afterwards, when the steam had all gone, a long, low boom came to him. The boats were pulling shorewards.

Sin Gee dropped the letters into the mud and watched them disappear; then after a long hesitation, he threw the revolver from him and slowly descended the stairs.

His father waited in the cool, dark room. He had caught his slipper with his bare toes, and now he flung it off. His eyes met those of Sin Gee. There was interrogation, something of appeal, and something else in them.

"Yes, father," said Sin Gee. The old man drew a long, silent breath. "My son!" he said softly.

the total income of the state. Schaumburg-Lippe derives 33 per cent of its total revenue from state-owned farms and forests; Oldenburg pays 22 percent of its bills in the same way; Mecklenburg-Strelitz pays half of its expenses in the same way; Bavaria pays 33 per cent, Saxony 31 per cent and Wurttemberg 39 per cent of all governmental expenses with revenue from publicly owned properties.

Prussia, which has considerably more than half of the population and area of the empire, pays more than half of all its administrative expenses in this way. The Prussian enterprises yield a constantly increasing revenue. In last year producing net profits of \$175,000,000. This was more than twice as much as was collected by taxation, the total tax receipts being a little more than \$85,000,000. In one year the average income from state-owned properties was \$4.50 per capita, while the per capita tax was \$2.15. In the same year, owing to extension of railways and other public works, Prussia raised by loans a sum amounting to an average per capita of \$1.80. Thus in one year, the public properties produced a greater income than both taxation and the sale of bonds. This is important to remember, for in Prussia, where the people are almost in open rebellion because of excessive taxation. If all the expenses of the state had to be met by tax levies, the result can be imagined.

Prussian State-owned Large. In Prussia the state-owned railways are the chief source of income. The railways are now earning for the state a net profit of \$150,000,000 a year, which is more than 5 per cent of the total amount invested by Prussia in the state railway system, including both what was spent in 1848 and 1849, when the first Prussian railways were built, and what was expended since 1850 in the purchase of privately owned railways, the construction of new lines and the reconstruction of old ones. As this has been accomplished in connection with a gradual and steady reduction in taxes, there is no opposition, in Germany at any rate, to the principle of the state ownership of railways. From its other enterprises, including forests, crown lands and farms, porcelain factories and other industries, Prussia makes a net annual profit of about \$27,000,000.

In all Germany there is no public-owned enterprise which does not pay a profit to the state, with the single exception of steamship lines. The imperial government does not expect to receive a direct return from its subsidiaries granted to the huge German ocean steamship companies, and several of the individual states operate internal navigation lines at a loss. But they make a profit, so that the total annual loss for all Germany upon its unprofitable steamship lines reaches a total of only \$5,750 a year.

Municipal Ownership. In addition to these federal and state-owned properties, the German cities nearly all are committed to the same principle of collective ownership. Practically every German city owns its street railways, its gas plant, its electric light and power works, its water works, its slaughter houses, its markets, its cold storage plants, its canals, docks and wharves. More than half of the cities also own and operate amusement parks, beer gardens, theaters, moving picture shows, and other concerns designed primarily to afford cheap entertainment for the people.

The cities make a rule make a profit from their municipally owned enterprises about equal to what would be considered a fair interest on the amount of actual capital invested. This principle of operating publicly owned enterprises for a profit was outlined by Bismarck when he took over the privately owned railways. He said: "The surplus which the states receive in the form of net profits from the state-owned railways, or which go to the shareholders in the form of dividends in privately owned railways, are really the taxation which the states might impose upon the traffic by reason of its privilege, but which, in the case of private railways, is paid to the shareholders and not to society."

The average German regards the profits made from state-owned businesses as actually saving him that much in taxes, since he believes that if these concerns were privately owned they would collect as much money or more from him and his fellow Germans as they now do, but that in that case the dividends all would go to the stockholders and he would be excluded altogether from the benefits of the industry. Now, he looks upon himself as a stockholder, receiving his dividends in the form of remitted taxation and Political Agitation.

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14 Years Ago Today From The Herald Of This Date 1896.

E. C. Roberts left this morning on a trip to Mexico.

M. W. Stanton returned this morning from a short business trip to Alpine.

Mrs. G. W. Woods left this morning on a trip to White Oaks, N. M.

Prof. W. W. Robertson of the Las Cruces college is in El Paso on a visit. Mrs. Schoonmaker and daughter have returned from a visit to San Antonio.

Judges Fall and Newcomb have returned to Las Cruces after a short business trip to El Paso.

E. C. Hull leaves for the city of Mexico this evening, where he will take a position in his brother's office. Collector Davis and children have returned from a visit to the Davis ranch.

Mrs. Ullman and daughters, Mrs. E. Fatman and Mrs. Blumenthal, have returned from a visit to Las Vegas.

The Browns were defeated by the Blues yesterday, the score being 18 to 13.

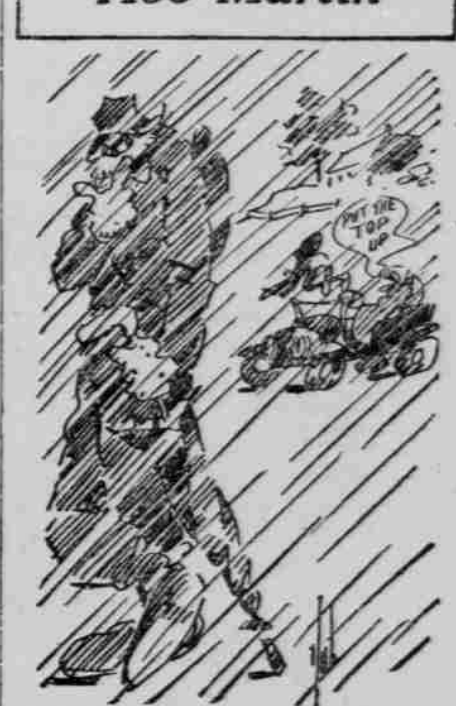
Following are the prevailing prices in El Paso for some of the ordinary groceries: Bacon and ham, 12-13c; vinegar, 75c for a 5 gallon keg; salt, 2 lb. sack 5c; Royal baking powder, per can 50c. Here are some of the prices for the live stock: Beef, sheep and mutton, 10c; beans, 4c per 150 lbs.; Mexican sugar, 7c per cwt.; dried fruits, 6 to 8c per lb.

A Mexican, Pedro Baregas, was killed near here last night while stealing a ride on a freight train.

The opera house management has booked 52 attractions for the coming season.

Metal market—Silver, 66.1-8c; lead, 22.60; copper, 13-4c; Mexican pesos, El Paso, 53c; Juarez, 53c.

Abe Martin



Pinky Kerr ruined a fine \$12 suit at Indianapolis yesterday trying to cross the street like he'd allus lived there. Rev. Wiley Tanager says that while he's allus been agin' the prize ring he's glad a R'publican's champion.

CHINESE BLACKMAIL SOCIETY IN EL PASO

San Francisco Chinese Paper Arraigns Smuggling Society Operating Here.

A Chinese blackmailing society in El Paso is the latest and is admitted by the Chinese themselves.

The Tong war none will explain, but that there are certain organizations similar in nature to the Sicilian Black Hand or "Camorra" societies, seems likely from admissions on the part of Chinese.

From Juarez, the center of the Chinese smuggling trade, comes a wall appearing in the Sai Gai Yat Bo, or "Chinese World," a native publication of San Francisco. In the issue of Aug. 18, there appears a strong arraignment of a prominent El Paso Chinaman, together with his photograph.

The communication is signed by a large number of Chinese residents of Juarez. The translation follows:

Serious Arraignment. "Notice—Wrecking His Own Race—Blackmailing His Countrymen—The Conscienceless, Wicked — There is a wicked man, a native of China, who has been residing at El Paso for some years, and always brags about his skill in smuggling. But in actual fact he has no skill or ability at all. The only power which he has is through the use of his cunning and money."

money with which he seeks to command even the services of the devil himself in working out his wretched schemes to trap his countrymen. Recently his cruel stratagems have been exposed and he was indicted by the American officers, but his wretched heart is not destroyed, and he is regretting that his countrymen are not falling into his trap. So lately he has united with a group of large money persons) totalling 30 or more persons, to organize a society for blackmailing, to the public they say it is a "Wah-Ma Kong-Saw" (Chinese-American club); to the inside they have a sign of Jorg-Gee (cheek). That is to say, whenever their countrymen pass through El Paso, they demand from them \$25 each. If their countrymen refuse to pay the claim is made that they were smuggled into the United States from Mexico. Alas! a man of his character should be hated by gods and men; heaven and earth cannot bear him.

"Blackmailing has been practiced in China, but it was never thought that it could be done in this civilized and modern country. Just think how unprogressive our country is. So much so that the people there hardly make a living, and some of them have to sell their farms to mortgage their lives to escape their miserable condition. In the great ocean, hoping that they may make a little money to support their families. After having luckily escaped being captured by the inspectors they are met by the wicked above mentioned. Such sinful conduct should be condemned by all men. Is his flesh so vile that even the wild beast will not taste it? The residents of Mexico, living on the border of the United States and knowing of his wickedness, which raises the anger of all, publish his cruel actions and dirty history, so the people of the four corners of the earth may know of him. We do not want to create any disturbance or make any false accusations about him, but under such conditions we can not keep our mouths closed. If he knows that he is guilty and is willing to repent, a pardon may be obtained, but if he is still wicked, we will continue to expose him. The three thousand Mauser will be fired, (the severest penalty attached to any military offense in China); that he will be destroyed by mouths and punished by pens, and that he can in no way escape the consequences of his cruelty and sins."

"We are the fellow countrymen of Juarez, Mexico: Wong Quon Jong, Fong Moon Jong, Wong Yeh Wah, Quong Tang, Yee Yeh Wah, Wong Quing, Chong Yee Sang, Yee Wah Yeh, Yee Gwai Wah, Yee Chong Kee, Yee Moon Li, Yeh Wah Yeh, Yee Sing Jong, Louis Sang, Lee Ming Wah, Jew Poo Ngee, Woo Yee On, Jew See Quong, Jeung Sing, Chong Lee, Sam Wah Lung, Wong Gung Choon, Yee Wong, Chong, Wang Ching, Ng Seung Chun, Yee Yem Jong, Wong Sing, Quong Chong, Chin Quock Li, Hong Yick Yung, Moy Doo Tung, Leung Yick Jeung, Yee Woon Jew, Wang Yee, Yee Wing Yung, Hong Yick Lung."

"Dated: (Chinese calendar), Seventh month, third day, Juarez, Mexico. (August 6, 1910.)"

AMUSEMENTS.

MY WIFE'S HUSBAND. The big show at the Airmore is certainly pleasing the theater goers this week. The bill is a good one and is full of good music. Commencing Sunday night, another big bill will go on and there will be 14 musical numbers.

Fred Fornhoff, chief of the New Mexico mounted police, and John Collier, one of his men, are in El Paso on a visit.